

Routes to tour in Germany

The German Alpine Route

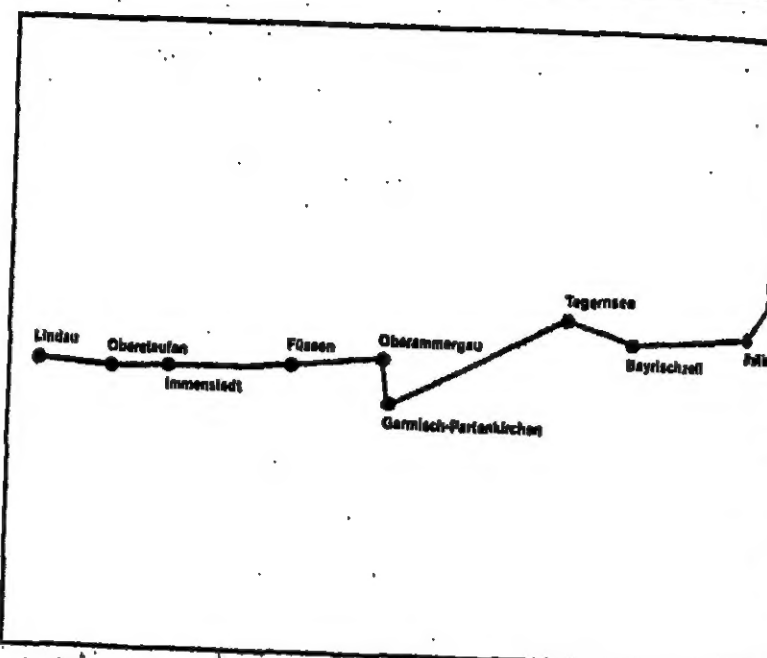
German roads will get you there — so why not try the Alpine foothills with their impressive view of the Alps in silhouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it, at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains.

In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake Constance you pass through the western Allgäu plateau to the Allgäu uplands and the Berchtesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play.

Visit Germany and let the Alpine Route be your guide.

- 1 Oberammergau
- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

4 September 1983
second year - No. 1098 - By air

Andropov missiles plan gets cautious welcome

The Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, has pulled off a political masterpiece by trying to scrap some Soviet missiles in European part of the Soviet Union. The essentially new factor is to scrap not merely redeploy. Mr Andropov wants the offer to be part of an over-arching agreement on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

America refrains from deploying missiles in Europe later this year, the West Union would dismantle sufficient of its missiles to bring the number deployed by France and Britain.

The proposal has been welcomed in all Western capitals, although with reservations.

But the overriding impression is that this is the long-awaited move that could get the Geneva talks going again. The Soviet leader's move ought not to come as a surprise. For weeks there had been signs of an improvement in Soviet ties.

Reagan and Mr Andropov might agree on a political effect sooner or later.

Mr Andropov's undertaking to scrap at least some Soviet missiles, instead of merely relocating them, is something new in substance.

The Russians are evidently now prepared to give way. They realise that the West can no longer be expected to go back on missile modernisation in Europe unless the Kremlin offers concessions.

The Soviet leader's offer is an initial, "extremely welcome step," as Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher puts it.

But it is unlikely to be the last word on the subject, as Social Democrat Horst Ehmke seems to think.

The Russians have naturally given thought to their choice of this juncture.

Continued on page 2

He said to be engaged in an attempt along tried and trusted lines, in other words on the quiet, to break down the stiffness between the superpowers.

These diplomatic relaxation exercises include both agreement on the final document at the CSCE review conference in Madrid and the talks that have gone almost unnoticed since March between US Secretary of State Shultz and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr Dobrynin.

The increasing number of US Senators visiting Moscow fits into the picture. So does the comprehensive agreement on fresh grain shipments.

President Reagan is sounding a little less aggressive in his public statements about the Soviet Union.

So far there has been no more than an improvement in climate. With both sides clearly keen to minimise the risks run in Afghanistan and Central America, to name but two hot spots, the improvement in climate was certain to have a political effect sooner or later.

Mr Andropov's undertaking to scrap at least some Soviet missiles, instead of merely relocating them, is something new in substance.

The Russians are evidently now prepared to give way. They realise that the West can no longer be expected to go back on missile modernisation in Europe unless the Kremlin offers concessions.

The Soviet leader's offer is an initial, "extremely welcome step," as Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher puts it.

But it is unlikely to be the last word on the subject, as Social Democrat Horst Ehmke seems to think.

The Russians have naturally given thought to their choice of this juncture.

Continued on page 2



Back to work: Chancellor Kohl (right) and Foreign Minister Genscher before the first Bonn Cabinet meeting after the Chancellor's holidays. (Photo: AP)

Kohl reveals hopeful signs for a Geneva talks agreement

Chancellor Helmut Kohl says he will do all he can to help bring about a compromise by the end of the year at the Geneva missile talks.

He had received letters from both President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov. Both were encouraging.

Dr Kohl told the Press in Bonn that Mr Reagan had written that the United States was prepared to do what was necessary to achieve results.

The US government had evidently not yet reached a final decision on the subject but Mr Nitz, the chief US delegate, would be briefing the Chancellor en route to Geneva for the crucial round of talks.

Mr Andropov, the Chancellor said, had written that he saw a prospect of agreement being reached by the end of the year.

Dr Kohl was either unable or unwilling to say how Moscow envisaged a breakthrough.

The signs were that the Soviet leader's letter to the Chancellor merely referred to the possibility of agreement.

Dr Kohl strongly supported as far-reaching a compromise as possible at Geneva and flexible negotiations.

In this he stood out in sharp contrast to Herr Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, who warned against going too far in making concessions to the Russians.

The Chancellor noted that his approach had been unanimously approved by the CDU presidium at a meeting attended by Dr Dregger.

Yet the Bonn government felt Dr Dregger's comments had been a nuisance and ill-informed, and this view was shared by fellow-Christian Democrats in the government.

Nothing was more important than an agreement in Geneva on medium-range missiles that, although it might not amount to the zero option, came as close to it as possible.

Even if missile modernisation by the West were to be reduced by the terms of an agreement, he said, both Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would still be stationed in Germany.

Yet according to the ratio of one missile to the other by the terms of the dual-track Nato decision this is only feasible down to a certain level of missile reduction.

If agreement were reached on a relatively low number of missiles to be held by the two sides the Pershing 2 would "automatically" fall by the wayside in the West.

Dr Kohl would hear nothing of rearranging the timetable.

Thomas Meyer
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1983)

ing to say how Moscow envisaged a breakthrough.

The signs were that the Soviet leader's letter to the Chancellor merely referred to the possibility of agreement.

Dr Kohl strongly supported as far-reaching a compromise as possible at Geneva and flexible negotiations.

In this he stood out in sharp contrast to Herr Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, who warned against going too far in making concessions to the Russians.

The Chancellor noted that his approach had been unanimously approved by the CDU presidium at a meeting attended by Dr Dregger.

Yet the Bonn government felt Dr Dregger's comments had been a nuisance and ill-informed, and this view was shared by fellow-Christian Democrats in the government.

Nothing was more important than an agreement in Geneva on medium-range missiles that, although it might not amount to the zero option, came as close to it as possible.

Even if missile modernisation by the West were to be reduced by the terms of an agreement, he said, both Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would still be stationed in Germany.

Yet according to the ratio of one missile to the other by the terms of the dual-track Nato decision this is only feasible down to a certain level of missile reduction.

If agreement were reached on a relatively low number of missiles to be held by the two sides the Pershing 2 would "automatically" fall by the wayside in the West.

Dr Kohl would hear nothing of rearranging the timetable.

Thomas Meyer
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1983)

Killer satellite ban offer under scrutiny

mainly because the USSR has established an advantage in this sector of arms technology.

Any agreement would thus be to the West's disadvantage. Bonn has underpinned this argument by referring to last year's missile and satellite trials.

It is not the first time they have been mentioned. In June last year US Secretary of State Haig released details of the Soviet missile tests.

In Washington they were regarded at the time as trials of nuclear first-strike capacity by the Soviet Union.

They tested both eliminating the US communication and early warning satellites and knocking out land- and sea-based strategic missiles and a medium-range SS-20 missile system aimed at Europe.

The UN General Assembly will shortly deal with the Soviet proposal to ban military use of outer space.

The draft provides for no military objects other than reconnaissance satellites to verify arms control agreements to be stationed in space.

There must be no satellites capable of destroying space, air or land targets. Existing military satellite systems are to be scrapped and new ones neither developed nor tested.

Manned spacecraft are also, by the terms of the draft agreement, to be restricted to exclusively civilian uses.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1983)

Spiegel 1-30

Kohl the first 'post-war generation' Chancellor to visit Israel

Thirty-eight years after the Second World War and the end of Nazi rule the government of Israel is hosting its first sitting Christian Democratic Chancellor from Bonn.

Helmut Kohl is only the second Bonn Chancellor to pay Israel an official visit. Willy Brandt was the first; he visited Jerusalem 10 years ago.

Dr Kohl is the first Bonn Chancellor to belong to the post-war generation. In 1945 he was 15.

Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard were both welcomed as friends but were no longer in office when they visited Israel.

During their terms in office reparations agreements were reached, financial and economic aid to Israel agreed and, in 1965 and in the face of protest from the Arab world, full diplomatic ties established between the two states.

Chancellor Kohl has repeatedly said he considers himself to be "Konrad Adenauer's grandson," a point Israeli diplomats in Bonn note attentively.

"We will receive Chancellor Kohl with honour and dignity," Israel's ambassador, Yitzhak Ben-ari, said.

Was it just the usual diplomatic flourish? In this case probably not. There is a tale in connection with the Chancellor's visit that is a departure from the routine.

Shortly after assuming power a year ago Dr Kohl said he intended to take up the longstanding invitation to the Bonn Chancellor to visit Israel.

It was a visit predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, had repeatedly postponed on account of personal disagreements with the Israeli Premier, Menachem Begin.

Despite unrest in the Arab camp, where a possible change in the Bonn government's Middle East policy had prematurely been supposed, Dr Kohl stood by his word even after winning the March general election.

Arab misgivings have gradually been dispelled and the Chancellor will be visiting several Arab countries later this year to demonstrate the balanced nature of Bonn's policy in the Middle East.

Yet Israel views as a special gesture the fact that Dr Kohl has chosen to visit it after his initial visits to Paris, Washington, London, Rome and Moscow.

"The most important feature of the visit is that it is taking place," as one Israeli diplomat put it.

German-Israeli relations ran into heavy weather during Helmut Schmidt's Chancellorship, especially in the autumn of 1979.

Foreign Minister Genscher had toured a number of Arab countries. In June 1979 Common Market Foreign Ministers and the European Community issued a declaration on the Middle East.

The SPD leader, Willy Brandt, met Yasser Arafat, of the PLO in Vienna. Mistrust grew in Jerusalem, where it was recalled that Bonn was dependent on imported oil.

Israeli officials began to wonder whether the Federal Republic of Germany might be on the point of a change of policy on the Middle East.

Israel expected the moral obligations of Germans towards Jews to continue to be regarded as a special feature of relations between the two countries.

In Bonn the trend was clearly stated by Herr Schmidt in an interview with the *Jerusalem Post* when he said that relations with Israel ought not to be based on an uneasy conscience.

Bonn was promptly accused of wanting to move into the vacuum that had arisen as a result of the influence the United States had lost in the Arab world after the Camp David agreement.

Foreign Minister Dayan referred on a visit to Bonn to a change for the worse in mutual relations and accused the Bonn government of being on its own in using the formula of a right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

This formula had indeed been in use since 1974 in German statements on a solution to the Middle East conflict.

But Bonn's partners in Europe, the other members of the European Community, now jointly endorse the demand, first made by Bonn, for this Palestinian right to be heeded.

Together with Israel's right to exist and renunciation of force by all parties to the conflict, it makes up the three principles of a peace settlement in the Middle East as called for in the June 1980 Venice Declaration by EEC leaders.

Even now another coalition is in power in Bonn the German government continues to back the common European policy on the Middle East.

It is that by means of a peaceful process of negotiation the rights of the Palestinian people must be heeded just as the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to survival and security must be observed.

"There can be no German policy of either or", Chancellor Kohl has said, "but solely a policy of both the one and the other."

Bonn's efforts to arrive at a balanced German viewpoint on the Middle East seem largely to have been accepted in Jerusalem.

Israel's ambassador in Bonn agrees with Dr Kohl that Germany's cordial relations with Israel must not be at the cost of ties with the Arab world.

In recent years, he says, the United States has been able to boost its influence all over the Middle East by virtue of its close ties with Israel.

The same goes for Bonn: "If the Federal Republic of Germany is on speaking terms with us it is also in a position

to relay our views to the Arabs if need be."

Mr Ben-ari says Israel views Bonn's advocacy of self-determination for the Palestinian people and its criticism of Israeli settlement policies in the West Bank as a difference of opinion between friends that imposes no burden on generally good relations.

"There are differences on these and a number of other tactical issues," he says, "but in general, German-Israeli ties are cordial."

Chancellor Kohl has timed his visit to Israel well. It is clear from talks with Israeli diplomats in Bonn that the Chancellor is highly rated for having stood by his word.

Israel well recalls that the European Community while Bonn was in the chair for the first half of 1983 steered clear of new, spectacular Middle East initiatives along Venice lines.

The EEC argued that enough plans were on the table, including President Reagan's proposals, which Dr Kohl backed when President Mubarak of Egypt visited Bonn.

The Chancellor appealed to all parties to the conflict to get round the negotiating table.

The Christian and Free Democratic Bonn coalition has from the outset left no doubt that it favours coordinating European Middle East policy and US efforts in the region, especially as Europe has scant opportunity of wielding influence.

A controversial and tricky issue in talks between Bonn and Jerusalem could well be Saudi Arabia's interest in ordering several hundred Mk 2 Leopard tanks from Germany.

Dr Kohl clearly stated before he left for Israel that arms supplies to other countries would not be on the agenda in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

But there was no ruling out the possibility of Premier Begin arguing the need to "make peace with fewer and fewer weapons" in his talks with the Chancellor.

Where supplying arms to trouble spots is concerned Dr Kohl is committed to a "common-sense middle-of-the-road approach."

He admits to not travelling to Israel with lightweight luggage. No-one who held responsibility in German public af-

Carstens turns down East Berlin invitation to Luther ceremony

Bonn President Karl Carstens has finally decided not to attend the Luther anniversary celebrations in East Berlin.

He has written to the GDR leader, Herr Honecker, saying he is prevented by previous engagements from taking part in the official ceremony on 9 November.

The overriding reason is naturally political. A visit by the Bonn head of state to East Berlin might, it is felt, affect the divided city's four-power status.

By the terms of this status East Berlin

neither forms part of the GDR nor is its capital city.

Besides, President Carstens would have run the risk of being treated as a visiting head of state in the other German state.

As such he would be welcomed as head of a foreign state, which contradicts the Bonn view on intra-German relations.

He himself would have liked to attend the Church's Luther celebrations on 10 November in Elbe, where Luther was born.

But he has not yet been invited.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 August 1983)

fairs could embark on the unencumbered:

"Each of us has modern history in his baggage."

Many accusations that were generally or, as in Helmut Kohl's case, specifically and with slightest justification could be levelled at him.

The personal clash between Schmidt and Mr Begin during spring 1981 when the Israeli accused the Chancellor of arrogance and impotence.

He also voiced suspicions that Herr Schmidt had been up to his eyes in the Eastern front.

He had no idea what Kohl had got up to where the Jews were concerned on the Eastern front, where the Jews had been expelled for the most part.

It is Dr Kohl's first visit to Israel where he is hardly known by the general public.

His hosts are keen for him to see the reality of Israel's situation and to come to appreciate the need for security.

Will he be hit by water cannon? Will he be arrested, and for how long? Will he learn about it and sack

Continued from page 1

at which to go a step further and have chosen to do in the past.

The next round of German talks was due to start, and the Russians and Chinese planned to talk after a long break.

Mr Andropov's proposal was that the SS-20s would not be transferred from Europe to the East, which will naturally ease the offensive in its dealings with

Above all, Moscow has played the offensive in its dealings with London, which can (and will) longer mark time over the zero.

Many points probably concern prompt the Russians to move. They will have included

national in much of the West in face of the East Bloc move up.

Mr Andropov's predecessor Brezhnev, disregarded the major differences between them

That was certain to be a challenge by the United States allies. But one wonders whether Americans were wise to

Since the Reagan administration reverted to political action it has

To this extent Mr Andropov's aim is no more, but no less, than

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 28 Aug)

The German Tribune

Friedrich Reinhold Verlag GmbH, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Editor-in-Chief: Otto Hesse. Editor: Alexander Hesse. English language sub-editor: Simon Hesse. Distribution Manager: Georg Hesse.

Advertising rates: Net No. 12 - Annual subscription: DM 120.

Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt Friedrich Reinhold Verlag, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE publishes in cooperation with the other leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany are complete translations of the original text and are not edited or rewritten.

In all correspondence please quote your name and the number which appears on the masthead of the paper, above your address.

PROTEST

Demonstrators learn how at training course

Germany's anti-nuclear peace demonstrators have been put through a training course, in Fredelsloh, near Göttingen, in Lower Saxony. They were preparing for demonstrations expected this autumn in protest against the installation of American missiles in Germany.

He also voiced suspicions that Herr Schmidt had been up to his eyes in the Eastern front.

He had no idea what Kohl had got up to where the Jews were concerned on the Eastern front, where the Jews had been expelled for the most part.

It is Dr Kohl's first visit to Israel where he is hardly known by the general public.

His hosts are keen for him to see the reality of Israel's situation and to come to appreciate the need for security.

Will he be hit by water cannon? Will he be arrested, and for how long? Will he learn about it and sack

Continued from page 1

at which to go a step further and have chosen to do in the past.

The next round of German talks was due to start, and the Russians and Chinese planned to talk after a long break.

Mr Andropov's proposal was that the SS-20s would not be transferred from Europe to the East, which will naturally ease the offensive in its dealings with

Above all, Moscow has played the offensive in its dealings with London, which can (and will) longer mark time over the zero.

Many points probably concern prompt the Russians to move. They will have included

national in much of the West in face of the East Bloc move up.

Mr Andropov's predecessor Brezhnev, disregarded the major differences between them

That was certain to be a challenge by the United States allies. But one wonders whether Americans were wise to

Since the Reagan administration reverted to political action it has

To this extent Mr Andropov's aim is no more, but no less, than

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 28 Aug)

The German Tribune

Friedrich Reinhold Verlag GmbH, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE publishes in cooperation with the other leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany are complete translations of the original text and are not edited or rewritten.

In all correspondence please quote your name and the number which appears on the masthead of the paper, above your address.

mer is the person who has the say within a group; but since the basic tenet of the grassroots movement is that there must be no leader but at best a spokesman, "teamer" is used for lack of a better term.

The groups of 15 are expected to be welded into teams by the autumn.

"Man, it's pretty lousy that you didn't let me finish what I was saying. It won't work this way," said Marita, not angrily, but gently.

She knew that everybody would agree with her on this point, even Klaus, the man to whom she said it.

Every group member can speak — and finish what he is saying. He can talk about his own feelings and fears and generally throw his views into the pot.

This basic idea of the group system provides everybody with warmth, a haven and identity.

Dealing with each other is rehearsed all the time in group games and controlled dialogues in which every speaker has to repeat what his predecessor has just said before airing his own views.

Discussion frequently goes in circles and is time-consuming, but all are patient.

Everybody knows the time that was spent listening and talking will pay off when the protest actions come and prevent a lot of frustration and misunderstandings.

The Greens and the Alternatives have their sights on the whole person. Following their teamer's suggestion, everybody tears a long piece off a roll of white wallpaper and lies on it, rehearsing a die-in and pretending to be a nuclear casualty.

Martin from Duderstadt traces Monika's contours with a felt-tip pen while she tries to figure in which part of her body she would feel fear in a sit-in or die-in. Martin marks that part of the body on the wallpaper.

Once all these wallpaper "X-rays" have been completed, group members seek out partners with the same fears.

There is jubilation when two people who feel the fear in their throats get together because until then everybody thought that he was alone with his particular kind of fear.

Michael, a social worker and non-violence "pro," was hired by the Greens with Klara, a university student to teach the techniques of so-called non-violence.

Neither Michael nor Klara has a political background. Michael is a spoken and undogmatic. He is a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and Frantz Fanon.

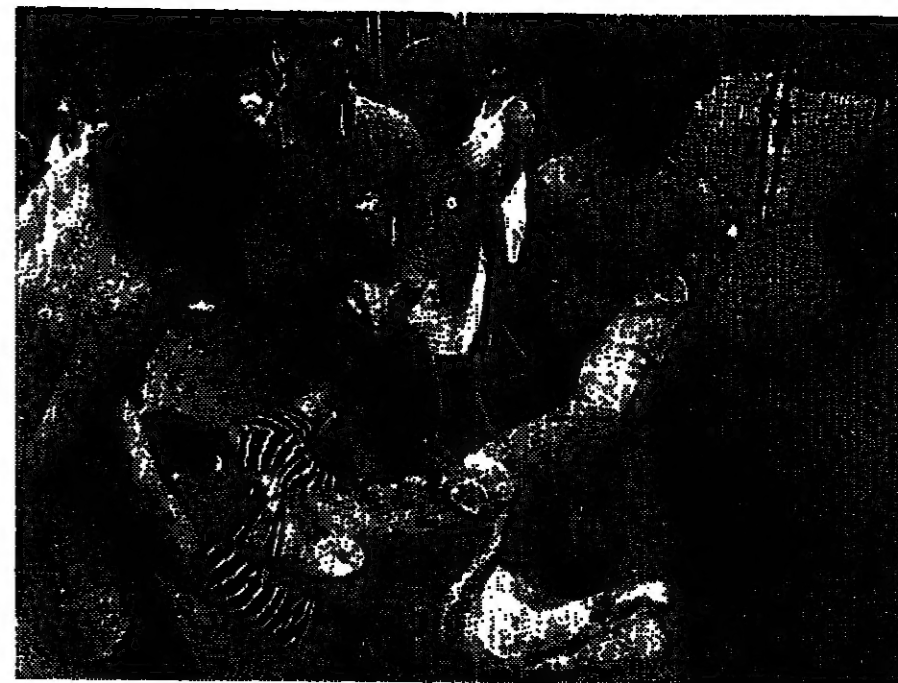
Before breakfast, he gathers spiritual strength by meditating under a tree and doing a mystic "conversation" with a rock wall.

Klara, who is more pragmatic, familiarised herself with the techniques of non-violence in the USA and Mexico, where she gained practical experience in protest action.

Half of the participants in the Fredelsloh seminar were Greens and the other half non-organised pacifists.

They accepted Michael and Klara as their trainers.

The word reflects a problem: the tea-



Dress rehearsal... demonstrators at school.

(Photo: dpa)

Talking about their fears and being together with others helps overcome the fears.

To allay fears over a confrontation with the police and to keep the group operational, a special organisational system has been worked out in the thousands of demonstrators in the autumn.

The teamers, who are centrally controlled by the "Training Collective for Non-Violent Action" teach the same techniques everywhere. A group of 10 or 15 selects one of their number as the person who, during a sit-in, will supply them with food, look after the injured and arrested and maintain contact with the outside world.

This person must under no circumstance permit himself to be arrested; he must leave a demonstration when the police have ordered the demonstrators to disperse so that he can later fulfill his liaison function.

The group can also elect a press spokesman to provide journalists with information. But an even more important function is that of liaison with the police. This group member is to act as a courier between the police and the demonstrators but had no authority to negotiate.

Since these non-violent groups want to prevent any confrontation with the police, they are flexible and accommodating in their actions.

They want the police to know their strategy to prevent the force from overreacting and becoming violent out of helplessness.

During these discussions, it emerged that there were two basic views that could not be reconciled with each other to result in a consensus.

Teamer Michael, for instance, said that the activists should accept the risk of arrest and, in extreme cases, up to five years' imprisonment. Others were in favour of limiting the risks out of consideration for their families and

Continued on page 12

Official portrait of the peace movement

The peace movement is a "lower middle class protest movement" consisting primarily of young people with a high level of formal education, says a study by the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (Office for the Protection of the Constitution).

Its members, says the study are high school graduates and academics in such fields as political science, psychology and sociology.

There are between one and two million, and most of them regard themselves as being politically left-wing.

The movement regards the establish-

means in remedying the unsocial use of property and rejects the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The peace movement is not a monolithic organisation but a mass movement motivated by a wide variety of elements, the study says. Its ties with communist organisations are ambivalent.

Most of its members regard the German Communist Party (DKP) as a political opponent with whom one can ally oneself for a limited period of time.

But the CDU/CSU is a clear enemy. While envisaging a temporary alliance with a political opponent, no such alliance is possible with the enemy.

The peace movement is the end result of a development at Germany's universities that began in the late 1960s and reached its climax in the 1970s.

With its so-called "trade union orientation"

Continued on page 13

Outer space has been charted intensively by modern optical and radiotelescopes. By comparison, little or nothing is known about inside the Earth.

Drilling has not reached depths of more than a few miles. Geoscientists owe most of what they know about the Earth's interior to volcanic material or indirect measurements, such as seismic and magnetic field readings.

This was the state of affairs faced by the 18th general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Hamburg.

It was attended by about 3,000 scientists from nearly 80 countries. It was the first time this gigantic gathering has ever been held in Germany.

The organisation was set up in 1919 with a view to coordinating the various scientific disciplines. There was a wide-ranging debate in Hamburg on a correspondingly wide range of subjects.

They included the physics and chemistry of the Earth's interior, volcanism, terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, atmospheric physics, oceanography and geodesy, or earth measurement on a large scale.

Aspects that recurred in all debates were the importance of natural resources and possible natural catastrophes and global climate trends.

The technical and scientific methods used by geophysics, oceanography, meteorology and geodesy have lately added to our store of knowledge about the internal and external make-up of the planet on which we live.

We are also in a better position to forecast climate trends that may be expected.

Data are collected by satellite, aircraft and ships all over the world. Changes in the Earth's surface are registered.

More is likewise learnt about the Earth's gravitational and magnetic fields.

Only recently, for instance, have exact measurements confirmed the continental drift theory drawn up in 1910 by Alfred Wegener.

Scientists are now in a position to measure the distance between one continent and another to within a few inches.

The techniques they use make it possible to record the tiniest changes in the Earth's surface, continental drift and the oceans, such as seabed and surface structures.

A key role in geodesy is now played by space research and technology. Satellites can measure altitudes to within four inches.

This degree of precision enables scientists to quantify variations in the Earth's rotation, changes in its gravitational field and the precise effect of the tides.

Satellites can also be used to make a more detailed and accurate survey of the seas.

Global measurements should help to improve protection of the oceanic environment while providing geophysicists and climatologists with valuable pointers toward better and longer-range weather forecasting.

Slight variations in currents and eddies that influence the weather can be identified much sooner than troughs or crests in atmospheric pressure.

For research into the global climate the behaviour and condition of the oceans are factors that must be known and taken into consideration.

One problem geodesy faces arises from the increasing accuracy of measurements. It is the exact terms of refer-

RESEARCH

Scientists' journey to the centre of the Earth



ence in which findings are best described.

What is needed is a fixed point, and there is none on a planet where everything is on the move (even though, as in the case of continental drift, the movement may be slow).

Quasars, the furthest-known objects in the universe seem, in contrast, to be stationary points of reference.

Their movement in relation to the Earth is so infinitesimal, partly because they are so far distant, that even when readings are accurate to within millimetres they may be taken to be stationary in space.

There are between 30 and 40 major outbreaks of volcanic activity a year. Most occur in uninhabited areas, especially in the Pacific, so they give rise to little or no interest.

Yet they testify to unrest in the bowels of the Earth.

People as a rule only show interest in seismic activity when volcanoes erupt in

densely-populated areas, and then they follow the course of events with close attention and interest.

Geophysicists and geochemists are interested in all volcanic activity as a matter of principle. For them they are a window through which they can peep at the Earth's interior to a depth of 200 miles.

Volcanoes are more than a mere source of information about the composition of the molten matter inside the Earth. They are also an environmental hazard and can be a danger to life and limb.

In major eruptions dust particles and toxic gases such as sulphur dioxide can shoot into the atmosphere up to an altitude of 40 miles.

Effects on the climate and even on the acid rain that is despoiling woods and forests cannot, as they say, be ruled out.

So Unesco plans to set up a world-wide mobile volcano warning system to warn people of the dangers that may face them in good time.

In Germany eruptions might occur in the Eifel hills south of Bonn. The Eifel is the most recent volcanic area in Central Europe.

German astronomers feel they have discovered a new breeding ground of stars in the 'making in our own galaxy, the Milky Way.

Radioastronomical observation has revealed pointers to the existence of at least eight such stars in the vicinity of the North America and Pelican nebulae in the sign of the Swan.

They are stars in which nuclear processes such as those in our own Sun are under way.

They can only be observed on radio or possibly infra-red wavelengths because the dense clouds of gas and dust surrounding them completely cut off optical radiation.

The discovery is outlined in the latest issue of *Astronomy and Astrophysics* by Professor Heinrich J. Wendker and his associates at Hamburg Observatory and Dr. J. W. M. Baars of the Max Planck Radioastronomy Institute, Bonn.

It is the result of a closer radioastronomical look at the nebula complex for recharting purposes in the course of which its distances from our own solar system was reestimated.

The North America and Pelican nebulae are now felt to be 1,650 light years away. Earlier estimates ranged from 600 to 3,300 light years.

There have long been known to be many nebulae of gas and dust in the Milky Way that must be regarded as the birthplaces of new stars.

US scientists say there must be 5,000 or so, most being within a broad ring between 12,000 and 24,000 light years away from the centre of the galaxy.

Optically the North America and Pelican nebulae are two gaseous nebulae in which interstellar gas shines brightly, heated by hot stars.

But Professor Wendker proved in 1968 that the two formed part of an extensive area of ionised hydrogen in which, at temperatures of 10,000 de-

Something afoot deep in the Milky Way

grees, hydrogen atoms are broken down into their constituent electrons and protons.

Carbon monoxide observation in recent years has led to the conclusion that the dark cloud which obscures the complex from our vantage point is a gigantic molecular cloud of roughly 50,000 times the mass of the Sun.

It is a potential area for new stars to take shape in, but the cloud consists of such dense gas and dust that it absorbs the light of the stars behind it.

Using radiotelescopes, German astronomers have been able to look through the dark cloud into the ionised back yard of the star factory.

The visible parts of the gigantic nebula complex are on the outskirts of the dark cloud.

Professor Wendker has spent years observing the ionised area, also known as the H II region, at a frequency of 2,695 megahertz, which corresponds to a wavelength of about 11 centimetres.

He has compiled an isophote chart that resembles the isobars on a met chart and on which points of identical radiation intensity are joined by a line.

Professor Wendker and his associates used for their observations the world's largest radiotelescope of its kind, at Effelsberg, near Bonn.

In addition to the 100-metre dish antenna at Effelsberg they used the high-resolution radio interferometer at Westerbork, Holland.

In distribution of radiation intensity eight specially formed centres were found to exist behind the dark cloud. The German scientists feel they must be

The magma chambers in the Earth's upper crust are growing in size, so fresh volcanic activity in the Eifel may happen.

On balance, however, the tectonic bowels do mankind no harm. Continental drift does not just move continents on the move; it also creates volcanic crusts with mineral wealth.

Pressure forces sea water into sea divides. This water is heated by hot magma chambers down to 100°C. It has increased expenditure and washes valuable mineral ores into newly-opened seams.

Thermal impetus sends jets of water and ore back into the ocean bed. The heavy ore is then deposited on the ocean bed.

This is a phenomenon observed time ago in the Pacific. In points along the East Pacific, scientists have discovered minerals.

They are currents of hot magma metres in diameter, black in colour, boiling away at a temperature of 300 degrees centigrade.

The water contains iron, copper, nickel and other valuable heavy metals. These ocean-bed deposits are being exploited. It will be several years before they are thick enough to be worthwhile.

But there are likely to be elsewhere on the ocean bed the phenomenon occurred millions of years ago.

where mining might make commercial sense.

Rüdiger Schenke
(Die Welt, 31.8.83)

the locations of eight young stars in the spectral category zero.

Stars in this category are barely a million years (given that our own system has been in existence for a million years).

The location of these stars, at the edge of the dark cloud obscuring North America and Pelican nebulae, is very much in keeping with a theory of how stars come about.

The theory of how stars are born is still in its early days, but it is assumed to originate when gas and dust of interstellar origin begin to clump despite centrifugal forces.

During this concentration of gravity ensure an extremely high influx of matter until a stage is reached at which the mass is perhaps 100 times that of our Sun.

The dense matter collapses and potential energy is released as the so-called protostar a temperature high enough to trigger nuclear reactions and hydrogen is converted into helium.

In the present stage of the Milky Way's development stars are thought to form in groups rather than singly.

The trigger is the collapse of interstellar matter into even denser clumps.

Stars seem predestined to be born in the spiral arms of the Milky Way. In this case it is in the new spiral arm of which the solar system is part.

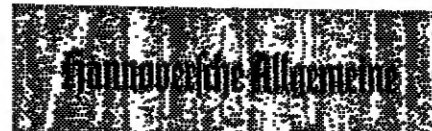
In an interview with DPA, Professor Wendker has said he feels there must be another star factory in the west of the North America nebula, a complex and about 100 light years away.

But he is not sure whether it is part of the same dark cloud or a new and independent one.

Rüdiger Schenke
(Der Tagesspiegel, 18.8.83)

THE MEDIA

Cable television goes ahead, but first it must be sold



doesn't look as though it is going to be particularly helpful to the sales staff.

For the pleasure, always assuming it is one, of being able to tune in to dozens of programmes instead of the present four on TV, viewers will have to pay a high initial price.

Installation is to cost DM500 per household, or DM250 as an introductory offer.

Charges will vary for running cables from the cellar to the socket behind the TV set. In blocks of flats they could total several thousand marks.

Another initial investment may be necessary if the TV set needs adapting to receive all programmes in colour, for instance.

The monthly rental, in addition to the standard TV licence fee, will be DM9.

What does one get in return? In the Hanover area the Bundespost already offers 10 extra cable TV programmes without having hired a special corporation to supervise activities.

They are, for the most part, the three existing channels of Federal Republic TV, the two GDR channels and the British forces' BFBS.

Twenty-one different radio programmes are also piped in this way.

But the viewing public in Hanover has not been wildly excited. Viewers were promised first-rate reception, including stereo, as well as the wider range of programmes.

"Applications haven't exactly been coming in thick and fast," a Bundespost spokesman admitted in Hanover earlier this summer.

Yet in Wolfsburg the demand is reported to be most encouraging. Next year an estimated one household in three that has access to cable TV will be paying for the privilege.

That is the percentage the postal authorities say is needed if the service is to be worthwhile.

In Munich, which is another pioneer alongside Ludwigshafen, 10 per cent at most have so far shown interest. Cable

The Bonn government has speeded up plans to introduce cable television. It has increased expenditure and approved plans for major pilot projects in four cities.

The first is in Ludwigshafen, where 150,000 homes will be connected. Others are in Dortmund, Munich and West Berlin. In addition other TV projects are already operating.

Transmission in Ludwigshafen, the ambitious of the programmes, is due to begin for another four months.

The company running the operation met that time to sell it. The company chief, Claus Detjen, says the question most often asked are: how much will the new service cost? and: what will we get for the money?

Viewers are needed for at least eight, probably 11 or more channels on which about 80 commercial operators are expected to screen programmes.

The higher the viewer ratings, the faster and further the scheme will get off the ground.

Keen interest is being shown at public meetings held to publicise the project. If interest is sustained once programmes are available, Herr Detjen and his corporation will be satisfied.

But in Ludwigshafen and area no-one knows for sure how media consumers will respond once the service is available for the asking.

And the story is the same everywhere in the country where the Bundespost is laying the new cables needed to carry cable TV to the consumer.

Germany, like Britain, is content to coax cable, although many would have gone for optical fibre cable, which is more expensive but can carry much more.

Companies selling consumer goods are a long, hard look the market before going into it.

But Deutsche Bundespost, which has a payroll of nearly 550,000 is the largest service operating in the country, and it has not yet done this with cable TV.

It is less than a year since Posts and Telecom Minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling announced plans to introduce nationwide cable TV.

So far the Bundespost has concentrated on laying the cables. Only lately has it got round to marketing what may well be an expensive service.

Starting next month there will be a nationwide billboard campaign. Local representatives will approach potential customers.

People will be asked to fill in and return reply-paid postcards indicating their interest.

There would have been little point in launching an advertising campaign without a sponsor. The Bundespost did not decide until July what rates it was going to charge.

"Until then," a member of Herr Detjen's staff admits, "we were virtually fighting with our pants down as soon as someone at a meeting asked the obvious question: 'What is it going to cost?'"

What a dilemma it must have been to have to market a product before you knew how much it was going to cost!

The price list is now available, but it

TV is scheduled to start early next year, at roughly the same time as in Ludwigshafen, but one household in five was the initial target.

The Ludwigshafen target area has been extended. So has the Munich area. In both cases the number of viewers would presumably have been too low to make the project worthwhile.

West Berlin, the third pioneer area, is currently in the lead with 95,000 households plugged in. Yet even this proportion (the city has a population of two million) would be too low for a commercial operator in the United States to run the risk.

In America at least three and a half million customers are felt to be the least an operator must have to break even.

If the same standard were applied in Germany all current cable TV plans would look as though they were being subsidised for the foreseeable future.

German viewers may feel the proposed charges are high, but they are definitely not high enough to cover costs.

This is a point that has been clear from a survey by Blaupunkt, the Hildesheim radio manufacturers, for Lingen, a town in Lower Saxony, that was published a year ago.

The government of Lower Saxony plans to sanction commercial cable TV as a counterweight to the established broadcasting corporations.

Initially, the survey concludes, it will have to subsidise the arrangement heavily. Costs could be recouped from local advertising, but Lower Saxony has no plans to allow advertising for the time being.

In Berlin and in Dortmund, the fourth pioneer area, political considerations, not financial misgivings, are what have impeded progress toward cable TV.

In Berlin the new Arts Senator, Herr Hassmer, is unhappy about the cable TV project as planned by his predecessor, Herr Kewenig.

Instead, he is tabling plans of his own that have more in common with the arrangements envisaged in Munich and Ludwigshafen.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, which has a Social Democratic state government, arrangements for Dortmund, an

SPD city, have yet to be approved by the state assembly.

In Düsseldorf, the state capital, the Social Democrats are strictly in favour of retaining the existing broadcasting corporation status.

Dortmund's cable TV is to be managed by Westdeutscher Rundfunk, the existing corporation, which has head offices in Cologne. That is how the SPD would like to see the operation run.

Yet views even differ on this proposal. Dortmund campaigners are opposed to cable TV of any kind, while the city council would prefer the Bundespost to wait until optical cables can be laid.

At present coaxial cables are still envisaged. Indeed, the Bundespost has been busy since March laying copper cables round Dortmund from the city centre to the Westfalenhalle and the WDR studios.

In the New Year cable viewers in Ludwigshafen and Munich will have a choice of new programmes screened by newcomers to German TV.

All manner of small-time newcomers are booking time on the new channels, Herr Detjen's corporation reports. The only established competitor will be ZDF, the Second Channel of West German TV.

ZDF will be running a cable TV channel in cooperation with BFF, a newspaper proprietors' association.

The newcomers include local evening class organisers, the churches, the Civil Service Association and regional and national lobbies of one kind and another.

Pop music, films and sport will be screened by a wide range of new operators who have suddenly appeared in surprising numbers.

They include a leading media company in Frankfurt that is run jointly by savings banks and retail traders and has been dubbed the "jam factory."

Others are small fry who are only in a position to broadcast for three or four hours every other week.

Some plan to pipe TV programmes round the clock, and pundits expect there to be a battle royal for survival in an initial phase when there are very few viewers.

Not long after German cable TV gets going there will be competition from outer space, as it were.

TV satellites will relay a wide range of professional programmes aimed at viewers in the Federal Republic by operators in other European countries.

Dieter Tasch
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 August 1983)

The hidden contradictions

Continued from page 8

analysis does not amount to a new strategy (it is merely a preliminary paper that must first be approved by Nato), its having been countersigned by the Bundeswehr's C-in-C is problematic.

It makes nonsense of the official version of forward defence that has invariably been advocated by Bonn governments.

Sceptics have always had their doubts about the political interpretation that the forward defence concept strictly meant front-line defence and not attack.

But no German politician or military man has yet said anything in breach of this interpretation.

The same is true of the military contradiction that arises the moment the deterrent fails to do the trick.

This contradiction is that the country must be able and willing to fight a defensive war but that in the Federal Republic of Germany there is no way of preventing what is supposedly to be defended from being destroyed.

Meinhard Glang has achieved the distinction of breaking both taboos simultaneously. Political consequences naturally follow.

An army that is equipped and trained for offensive defence with the declared aim of winning must, at least in the potential opponent's view, be capable of attacking too.

Karl-Helm Hainberg
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 28 August 1983)

A concept that is based on victory also runs counter to bids to end any military clash as soon as possible by a political solution.

Against this background it is immaterial whether it is a matter of a new strategy or preliminary considerations in preparation for one.

In endorsing such plans General Glang has unquestionably undermined the priority of politics. So a clear statement with regard to these plans is long overdue on the Bonn government's part.

It must be made, regardless whether or not it runs counter to German-American harmony and even though the plans are in reality the result of a congenital defect, as it were.

Karl-Helm Hainberg
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 28 August 1983)

Franz Radziwill dies at 88: a style of magic realism

Against the background of a brightly lit city skyline a plane crashes. On a dilapidated farm a gaping rift runs clean through the walls and soil. A ragged sky lurks threateningly over a fish cutter perched on a bright pink beach.

These are motifs typical of the painter Franz Radziwill, who has died in Wilhelmshaven aged 88.

Three times in a long lifetime Radziwill, who moved to Dangast, a small North Sea resort near Wilhelmshaven, in the early 1920s, was almost totally forgotten.

Three times his work was rediscovered. It is now seen as having been a major contribution, over and above

with a fresh start in mind. That was the first caesura in his life.

He travelled time and again to Amsterdam to model his work on the Dutch old masters. They were his source of inspiration for technique.

In his new home, an old fisherman's house several times converted and renovated, he developed his *Neue Sachlichkeit*, magic realism style.

It was to be his, virtually unchanged, for the rest of his working life.

The shock of the First World War continued to influence his choice of subjects. He saw active service in both world wars and presaged in a visionary manner the impending conflagration.

In 1933 he was given a post at the

ing one in London

by the Arts Council in 1978-79. He has since been acknowledged as a leading representative of the *Neue Sachlichkeit* tendency. He was no longer able to paint because of poor vision from 1971. Two hundred works of his were shown in Berlin at a major retrospective held in November 1981. His paintings were flanked by as many water colours, drawings and prints from over 50 years of work.

Peter Engel/dpa
(General-Anzeiger Bonn,
15 August 1983)



Suleiman The Great, a contemporary etching.

200 exhibits recall Turkish siege of Vienna

By the end of July 10,000 people had seen the *Münster, Vienna and the Turks 1683-1983* exhibition at the Stadtmuseum in Münster, Westphalia.

The 300th anniversary of the Turkish siege of Vienna presents an opportunity of taking a wider look at German-Turkish relations over more than 500 years.

The emphasis is on Münster in particular, and about 200 exhibits convey an impression of how ties developed from the Turkish wars of the 15th to 18th centuries.

They were followed by German-Turkish friendship up to and including the present, with its influx of migrant workers from Turkey.

Experts say the range of exhibits in Münster and the didactic conception behind the way in which they are arranged compare well with the much larger exhibitions in Vienna.

Three hundred years ago, on September 1683, the Turks were near Vienna as relieved, and large-scale exhibitions are being held in the capital to commemorate the event.

The three stages in German-Turkish relations, war, friendship and the present day, are strikingly outlined by exhibits that include letters, documents, textiles, coins and weapons and equipment.

Most exhibits are on loan from private collections. They include a 17th-century "Turkish spoils" from the Ruhr.

A particularly valuable allegorical picture painted in 1683 by Bartholomäus Spranger for the Roman Emperor Rudolf II depicts the Kaiser and the Reich as victors over the Ottomans.

After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 the Ottoman empire kept Central Europe at its breath. There were hostilities for centuries, and the tide was not turned until 1683.

The Christian West then went on the offensive and pushed the tide of the Ottoman Empire back. The exhibition features many pointers to the past and environs dating back to the period.

Forces were raised from the area on several occasions to fight the Turks. Commanders also came from the region.

The last occasion was in 1683 when the troops were commanded by the Bishop Christoph Bernhard von Galen. A section of the exhibition features paintings by the Münster artist Grottemeyer, 1864-1946. They show the idea of Turkish society in the Ottoman Empire.

Another section deals with Turkish ties in the present day. Centuries reflect the course of events.

Jens Gundlach
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 August 1983)

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 10 August 1983)

HERITAGE

A day out for all the family with the Neanderthal Man



about 60,000 years old and that the man had been washed into the cave by Noah's Flood. But other experts doubt this.

The surgeon Rudolf Virchow, the founder of pathology, never departed from his contention that homo neanderthalensis was a modern-day man who had had rickets as a child and was later plagued by arthritis. He also reckoned that he had received several severe blows on the head during his life.

Dr Fuhlroth was proved right in the end. Neanderthal Man lived between 200,000 and 40,000 BC and was not restricted to the Neander Valley. Skeletons have also been found in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East.

In 1932, a small museum devoted primarily to natural history was established in the valley to provide an adequate setting for the Neanderthal find: the top of a skull, a few ribs and some other bones, 14 pieces in all.

Apart from this, the museum also houses a few other prehistoric remains.

But the actual attraction of the valley has been the 23-hectare neighbouring game reserve that was established a few

years later and has the kind of animals that existed in the Neanderthal Man's era: bison, musk oxen, tarpans (a type of wild horse) and deer.

The museum remained unchanged for a long time. The animal reserve became somewhat overgrown and the bison fell prey to disease.

In 1947, a new museum was built with the ambitious aim of providing a "window on the Ice Age." But the plans had to be scrapped when the money ran out. So there is no new museum, but only a redecorated one, with work still going on.

The aim now is to present educational material on pre-history.

Volker Freund, the manager of the society behind the project: "Our most frequent visitors are classes of schoolchildren and we want to continue catering to them."

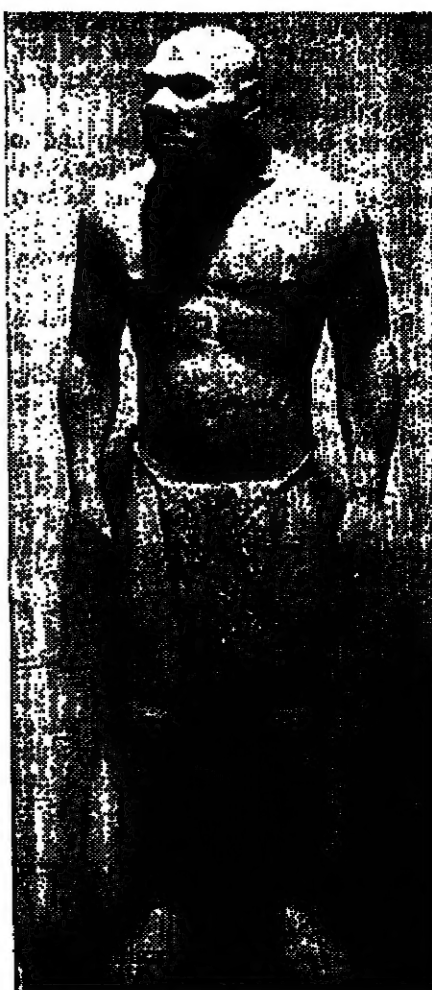
The new museum can be described as a blend of objective information and prehistoric kitsch.

Naturally, the schoolchildren are much more attracted to the life-sized replicas of Neanderthals in their glass showcases than to the few scattered bones of genuine Neanderthals.

The museum will have to continue its efforts to steer clear of becoming an Ice Age Disneyland. And it will have to preserve its educational element.

A reconstructed Neanderthal man's cave is at some point to be manned by a museum guide who will show how Stone Age man made his tools.

Professor Gerhard Bosinski of Cologne University, who has been advising the museum for years, will ensure that the information provided is accurate.



He's outlasted them all... Neanderthal Man.
(Photo: Marianne Kolarik)

The closeness of the cooperation between the museum and Cologne University is evidenced by the fact that the museum's basement will house one section of the University's Stone Age department.

The same association that is looking after the museum now wants to improve the animal reserve as well. Next year, it will be enlarged to 30 hectares and completely re-organised.

Cologne Zoo has already promised the loan of some of its animals and the information provided is accurate.

Continued on page 15

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.80;

Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;

Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;

Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

Communists take their chance

Continued from page 8
"policy" the DKP student organisation MSB Spartakus succeeded in establishing selective and liberal student organisations.

The success of this cooperation has now prompted the non-communists in the peace movement to accept offers of alliance and organisational assistance from orthodox communists in political fields unrelated to university life.

People who were discussion partners ten years ago while at university now again face each other at the peace movement's regional conferences.

The Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation (Kofaz) which the DKP founded in 1974 originally presented itself as yet another front organisation of this country's orthodox Communist Party and was therefore viewed with a certain aloofness.

The Hundreds of local committees and initiatives of the Kofaz rarely managed to rally more than 25,000 people a year for its demonstrations. Most of these people were DKP members.

This changed when the public realised that the détente policy of the Schmidt-Genscher government was unable to prevent the Soviet army build-up. The political discussion increasingly revolved around the military supremacy of the East Bloc and the consequences for the West.

The 1979 dual-track NATO decision

(calling for the deployment of new medium-range missiles if arms limitation talks fail) found relatively little response in the Western media. The press largely restricted itself to straight reporting on day-to-day events.

As a result, the public was uninformed about the actual consequences of the NATO decision. There was growing fear among a minority group that the dual-track decision would lead to a mounting overkill capacity.

This is where the organisational instruments of the DKP and its front organisations came into their own.

After several months of preparation, this country's orthodox communists, using the Kofaz and the German Peace Union (DFU) as fronts, managed to pass the Krefeld Appeal as far back as November 1980.

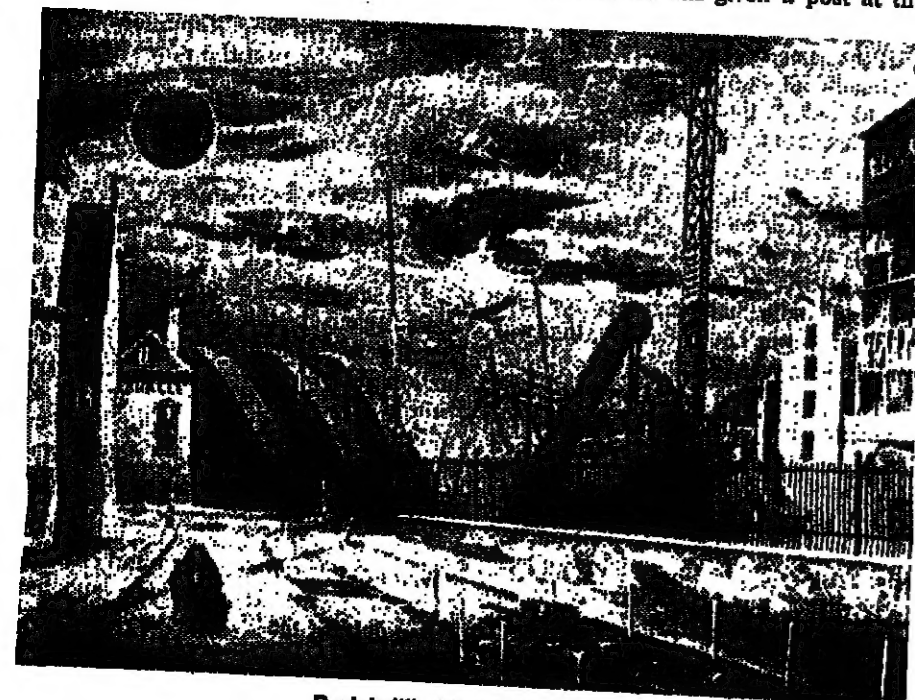
The organisers of the event, which was attended by about 1,000 people, used the NATO decision to fuel the public's worry that peace could be in jeopardy.

They seized upon the fear of a nuclear showdown and the willingness of wide segments of our youth to demonstrate against the Bundeswehr and NATO.

In this they were supported by the Young Democrats (the young members' branch of the FDP) and sceptics from the left wing of the SPD.

Hans-Josef Horcham

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 August 1983)



Radziwill's 'The Strike', 1931.

(Photo: Catalogue)

passing trends, to post-Expressionist art.

His name is most associated with the *Neue Sachlichkeit* and magic realism movements.

Radziwill's overriding motif was the cracked and fissured character of the modern world, the encroachment of technology on the landscape and the threat of catastrophe from the cosmos.

Time and again he depicts flying objects hurtling earthwards, strange celestial formations hanging over large landscapes, satellites falling from dark clouds and outside suns casting a pale light.

Franz Radziwill was born on 6 February 1895 in Strohausen, a village near the Weser (and not far from where he spent all his adult life).

He grew up in Bremen and studied art at the municipal art college just before the Great War.

He was originally closely associated with Otto Modersohn and Heinrich Vogeler in Worpswede, then for a while in post-war Berlin with the revolutionary November group.

In his early Expressionist phase he painted hovering figures reminiscent of Chagall and brisk painterly gestures such as were characteristic of Brücke artists Schmidt-Rottluff, Heckel and Pechstein.

He then began to make a name for himself and made friends with Otto Dix and George Grosz.

In 1922 he moved to Dangast, where the Brücke group had earlier painted,

Düsseldorf art college but dismissed two years later as a cultural Bolshevik and his work branded as depraved.

During the Third Reich he travelled widely. After the war he regained popularity for a short spell, but was forgotten again in the heyday of abstract art.

He was rediscovered at the end of the 1960s when a major exhibition of his work was held in Cologne. Further shows of his work were staged, includ-

School for demonstrators

Continued from page 9
their jobs and because they were simply frightened.

The soft line was taken and there was no vote.

Policemen were rarely referred to as *Bullen* (a derogatory term similar to "pig") and the general tone was rather peaceful.

The participants pinned their hopes on the individual police officers' willingness to talk it out. They were trying to work out methods that would enable them to get to the human being behind the shield and helmet by such means as sitting upright and looking the policeman in the eye.

They were agreed that they would disperse peacefully the moment violent minorities entered the picture and that they would even form a protective wall between the rabble and the police.

"We must grow strong without losing

our tenderness," Kalle, a huge civil servant, wrote in the wall newspaper.

Pretending to be a truncheon-wielding policeman (the truncheon was made of paper), he manhandled three women protesters, dragging them off the street and dropping them none too gently.

At breakfast, the women complained about Kalle's roughness, displaying their black and blue marks.

Though fear of physical injury was the dominant element when the group analysed its fears, there was also the fear that the group could fall, that it could disintegrate and that the members could lose the feeling of community and fall back into loneliness.

Babette, a housewife and mother of two, rejects the idea that it is all pointless because the arms race will go on anyway. Her philosophy is: "I owe them my life."

Jens Gundlach
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 August 1983)

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 10 August 1983)

Routes to tour in Germany

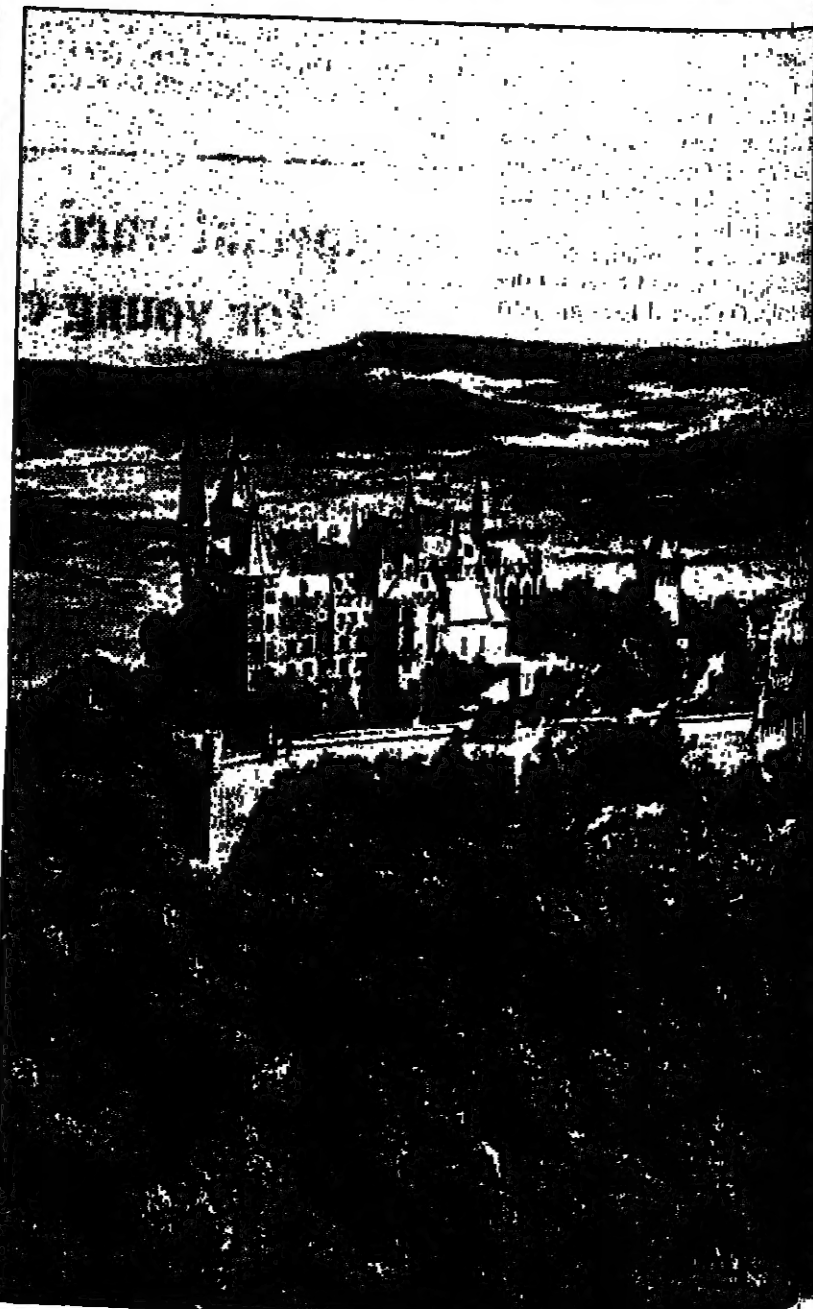
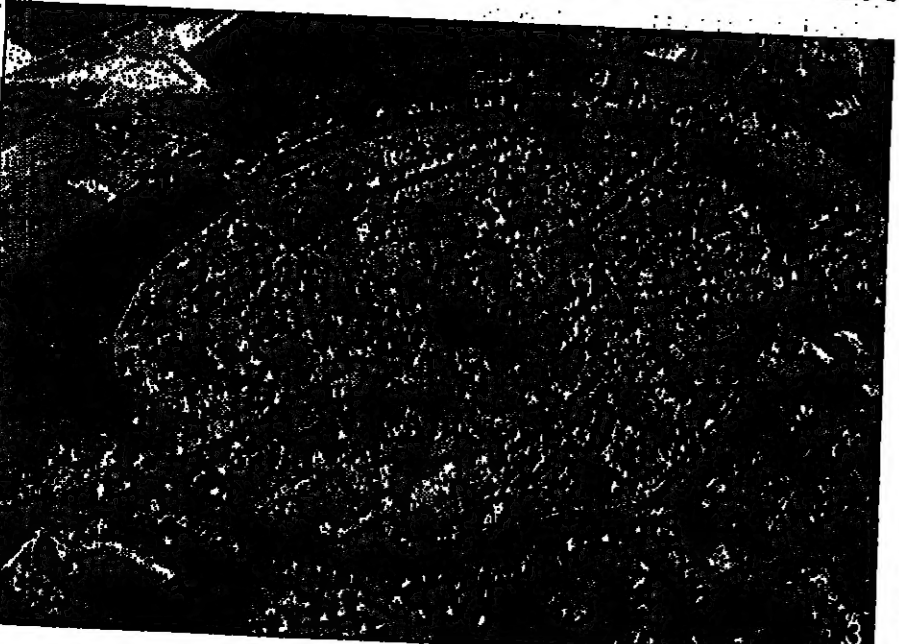
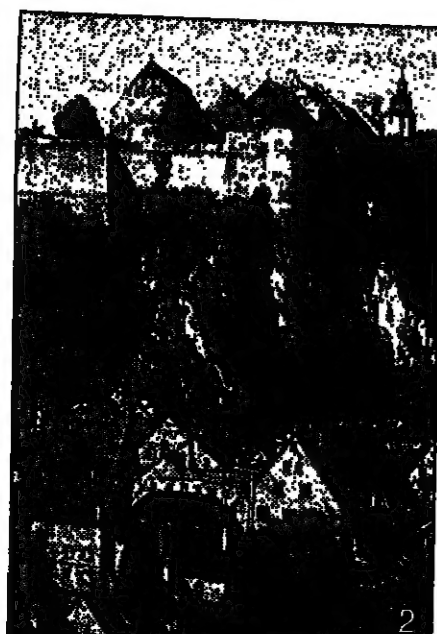
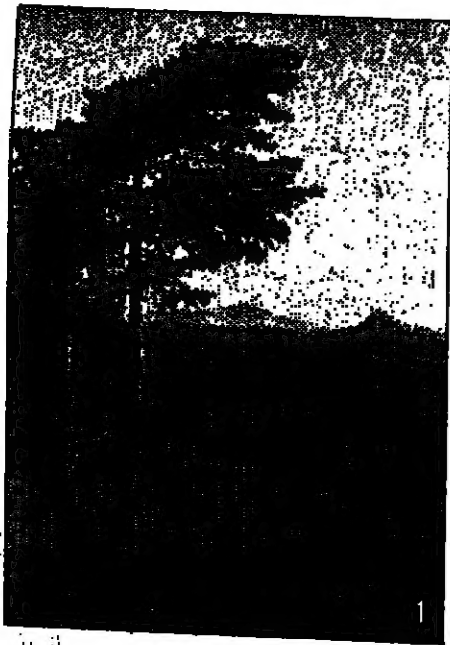
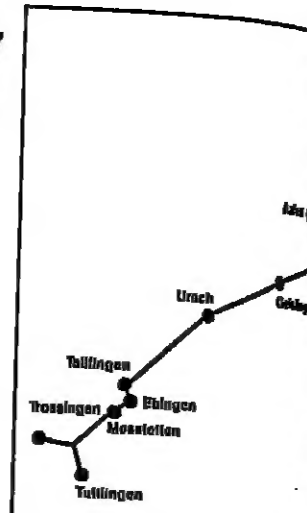
The Swabian Alb Route

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family. Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tuttlingen
- 2 Heldenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



No. 1098 - 4 September 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

3

HOME AFFAIRS

Shipbuilding crucial factor in Bremen election

The Opposition CDU and FDP in their turn are more or less obliged to toe the lines of their party friends in the Bonn government.

And then Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff made Bremen's hackles rise when he said that the shipyard troubles were not all that bad and that there was certainly no crisis.

The people of Bremen don't agree. In any event, the shipyards are the main topic of conversation — not only because some 11,000 jobs are in direct jeopardy but also because of the disastrous consequences any collapse would have on the shipyards' suppliers and other related industries.

In addition, it is only natural that all parties should be wooing yard workers for their votes.

Four years ago, the SPD managed to capture the absolute majority by a margin of only a few hundred votes.

Bremen's CDU leader, Bernd Neumann, is now trying to make use of the fact that he has free access to his party's national chairman, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is prepared to talk with anybody, be it works councils or the Senate, when the shipyards are at issue.

The gruffness with which Kohl's predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, dealt with his fellow SPD members at a state convention is still fresh in everybody's memory.

But Chancellor Kohl stubbornly demands concrete plans if he is to do anything on the grounds that he does not want to pour the taxpayer's money into a bottomless pit.

Campaigning Social Democrats in their turn point to the fact that it was their Chancellor who saved the Vulkan yard from capsizing when it miscalculated regarding a navy order for frigates.

With Lambsdorff in his pack of cards, state FDP leader Horst-Jürgen Lahmann clearly holds the worst hand.

But he is a clever go-between, which is made the easier by the fact that the Bremen administrators in such sectors as labour and economic affairs cut a poor figure in terms of expertise and determination with trade unionists, works councils, management boards, the general public and even their own party. Karl Willms, who is responsible for both departments, has to serve as the whipping boy, which he does

patiently. He can do this because he is from Bremerhaven, and the Bremerhaven SPD has always been a vote getter that has offset the losses of the Bremen SPD. This has put it in a strong position.

Therefore, no matter what they think about Willms and no matter how much they urge Koschnick to rid himself of his economic and labour affairs senator — at least in his present post — there is nothing Koschnick can do if the Bremerhaven SPD flexes its muscles.

In any event, nobody can tell whether

Continued on page 4

Hesse CDU candidate accuses SPD of 'being worn out'

The Hesse election will be crucial for CDU and SPD. The CDU's new top candidate, Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Wallmann, wants to finish in Hesse what Chancellor Helmut Kohl has ushered in Bonn: the vaunted about-turn.

He says that decades in government have worn out the SPD.

Wallmann's idea is to form a government with the FDP, which did not make it into the assembly in the last election.

The FDP, on the other hand, is only prepared to enter into a coalition if the CDU fails to win the absolute majority.

The CDU's main argument in its bid to replace the SPD government is the "Red-Green see-sawing," i.e. the selective cooperation between the Social Democrats and the Greens which has caused nothing but damage since the 1982 Hesse election.

To demonstrate the ability of its top candidate, the CDU points to the success Wallmann has had as Frankfurt's mayor in boosting the economy and so creating new jobs or preventing layoffs.

As Wallmann himself puts it: "I'll only mention a few catchwords such as housing, bypass roads, energy supply and environmental protection."

If he loses, Wallmann does not want to become the Opposition leader.

Hesse SPD leader Holger Börner, the caretaker Prime Minister, and his team deliberately worked towards an autumn election when they found that neither of

the two major parties in the assembly could govern without a partner.

Börner works on the assumption that the conservatives' landslide victory in the March national election will be followed by disenchantment over the fact that the upturn promised by Kohl has failed to materialise.

The SPD, whose platform is 'secure jobs, workers' rights and stepped up environmental protection, hopes to become the strongest political force in Hesse once more.

Only if that happens can his party revive the golden age under the legendary Prime Minister Georg August Zinn.

Börner has repeatedly made it clear that he would like it best if only his party and the CDU were returned to the assembly.

Asked what his attitude towards the Greens would be if the assembly found itself in a stalemate again, he said he would worry about that when the time came, if it came.

The Greens, who opposed the dissolution of the assembly, hope to be as successful as in 1982.

But this time they want to make a bid for direct political power, according to their state spokesman Werner Wenz: "The other parties are in no position to solve the problems by themselves."

One of the Greens' key slogans in the 1982 campaign was "No additional runway for Frankfurt airport."

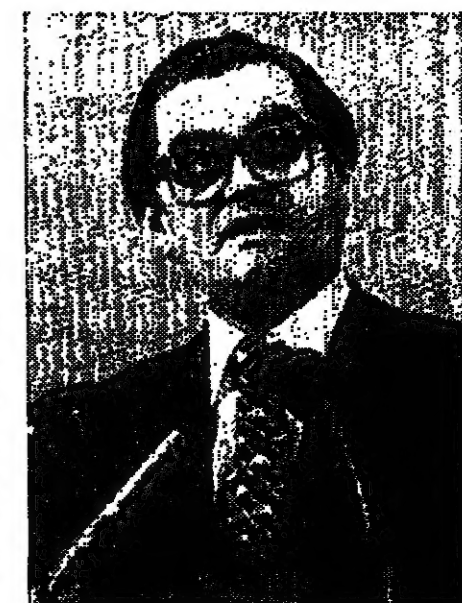
Their opposition to the enlargement of the airport, the further development of the Biblis nuclear power station and the installation of a processing plant for nuclear waste in Hesse gave them eight per cent of the popular vote and nine seats in the assembly last year.

State FDP leader and top candidate Wolfgang Gerhardt makes no bones about the fact that this will be a make-or-break election for his party.

The Hesse FDP, which has been out of the assembly for a year, is trying to make the voters understand that this party is a must because the CDU cannot form a government without a coalition partner. Moreover, the FDP stresses, the major parties need a liberal watchdog.

Gerhardt says he is not afraid of the breakaway Liberal Democrats whose votes would come from the SPD.

Albert Bechthold, Fred Mülhausen, Burkhard Rexin
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 August 1983)



Bremen mayor Hans Koschnick... absolute majority unlikely.
(Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

CDU leader Bernd Neumann... only a few votes in it.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Opponents: Hesse Premier Holger Börner, SPD (left) and Walter Wallmann, his CDU challenger.
(Photo: dpa)

FINANCE

Lots of problems, but Stoltenberg is dead on target with his sums

Unemployment figures continue to rise and a marked economic remains elusive. But there is no controversy over budget deficits in Bonn this year. This is most unusual.

Even the Social Democrats, who only in May predicted that Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg would have to draft a supplementary budget, had to admit that this year's revenues and spending will be on target because they had been calculated more realistically than before.

Unlike his predecessors, Stoltenberg is firmly in control of his till. But this is not due solely to his ability. He has been greatly helped by the circumstances under which the change of government took place last autumn.

Despite constant criticism because of its deficits, the SPD-FDP coalition government for years drafting the budget for too optimistically with disastrous results.

The new government was in a position to calculate realistically and indeed pessimistically because the bigger the mess it took over the more it could blame the old government.

So the new government based its budget on considerably less economic growth and, therefore, lower revenue than the old one. It figured on more spending and decided to shoulder a debt of DM40bn, something the

Schmidt-Genscher government would not have had the courage to do, although it would have been forced to in the end.

On top of the considerable spending cutbacks that had already been introduced, the new government did not shrink from such unpopular measures as reducing child allowances and BaFög (student and training grants).

In addition, the cabinet raised VAT and introduced the controversial compulsory loan to the government to be paid by relatively high earners.

It blamed this emergency programme on the Social Democrats, and pro-labour CDU politicians like Labour Minister Norbert Blum used this as welcome campaign ammunition for the general election in March, when the centre-right government had already been in power for several months.

The measures were successful to the point where Stoltenberg had no holes to plug in the budget because the data on which it was based were correct.

Stoltenberg's interim balance sheet would probably have been less favourable had the government done more in the form of subsidies to help the ailing steel and shipbuilding industries.

But it is perfectly in keeping with a solid budgetary policy to exercise as much restraint as possible when it comes to subsidies.

The fact that Stoltenberg is being attacked not only by the opposition but increasingly also by conservative elements such as business lobbyists is an inheritance from the Christian Democrats' opposition days.

Stoltenberg, then the prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein, had promised a much more radical change of fiscal course than he is now prepared to implement.

Among these changes were drastic cutbacks in subsidies and social benefits, a rapid reduction of annual borrowing and the reversal of hidden tax increases.

The public now demands that he deliver on his promises.

Once in the Finance Ministry, however, Stoltenberg embarked on a middle-of-the-road course.

He neither aims at the speediest though socially and economically the most risky way of consolidating the budget nor does he pin his hopes on an economic upturn.

On that point he does not differ as much from his SPD predecessors Hans Matthöfer and Manfred Lahnstein as SPD criticism would make us believe.

Although there is a difference in the assessment of individual austerity and tax relief measures, Stoltenberg's course since last October must be taken as a bit of fiscal continuity rather than a change to the point of Thatcherism and Reaganomics.

Only a year ago, this seemed a real danger in the light of opposition demands.

The Kohl-Genscher government is determined to continue on the middle-of-the-road course between radical economising and additional booster measures for the economy and between a supply-side and a demand-side policy in a bid to put the budget on a sound footing and create more jobs and more growth.

Stoltenberg should not allow himself to be swayed by those conservatives who accuse him of being half-hearted.

Werner Güssling

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 August 1983)

Growth warning

Continued from page 5

lised forces that have made the country competitive again in high technology.

Prefabricated elements in the construction industry and new developments in communications technology were cases in point.

Germany was no longer trailing Japan in industrial robots either.

In research and promotion policy Dr Keller is in favour of concentration while warning against too drastic cuts in direct subsidies.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industry has suggested tax incentives to promote research and development.

Dr Keller is strictly opposed to this idea. It would, he feels, be totally uncontrollable.

dpa/vwd

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 August 1983)

Bleak outlook for German shipyards

Handelsblatt
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZZEITUNG

The position of German shipyards is deteriorating rapidly. It is being done about it is to hold out and put forward demands for clarification of intent.

Regardless whether the states meet to confer on the plight or whether each of them goes to Bonn to ask for help, the Metalworkers Union (IG Metall) discusses what it considers the salient point is that the yards demand export subsidies. Bonn is disunited on the subject as such, let alone the amount.

In any event, it is doubtful that export subsidies can really help. According to latest figures by the London-based Drewry Consultants Ltd., the shipbuilding industry worldwide worsened in the next few years.

A real change, the Londoners are unlikely to come before the half of the decade. And the northern European yards are in a cline still further.

World trade is declining and a huge world shipping surplus of new vessels have to be mothballed as they are launched.

Hamburg shipbuilder J. J. Seidenberg says every new ship is a ship too many. Export subsidies are also being cut because they create a precedent for other industries suffering from overcapacity.

Here in Germany it would be a gross oversight to ignore the fact that shipbuilding capacities are being cut down.

Bremen is now demonstrating not to do this. With a state coming up on 25 September, the city of all hues and colours are trying to shipyard workers into a false security.

No Bremen politician worth his name has any doubt that there will be layoffs and that one of the new yards will have to throw in the towel.

Expert blueprints for meaningful solutions are available, but Bremen is likely to act before the election when it does act the rescue will be even costlier.

IG Metall has also been blithely calling on shipyard shareholders and the states to ensure the existing yards is as unrealistic as the idea that a DM20bn programme will ensure growth.

What is worth pondering is the Metall suggestion that a shipyard panel be appointed. (After all, there has been such a thing as a shipyard panel.)

The panel's function would be to decide on the future size of our shipbuilding industry, draft priorities for maintaining yards and suggest the appropriate action to be taken by states and the Metalworkers Union.

Luiz Reuter

(Handelsblatt, 19 August 1983)

Punch and counter punch across the Atlantic

which is impermissible for a leading power that depends on the cooperation of its partners.

Washington's stubborn refusal to accept the fact that its record deficit is the main reason for the high interest rates (and hence for the problems that plague Europe and the excessively indebted developing countries) is a clear indication that America is ignoring its global responsibility.

The same applies to Washington's trade policy. True, for the most part trade is still handled liberally and unfolds without obstruction. But it is also true that the economic crisis and the unemployment that goes with it have increased protectionist trends.

By resorting to protectionist measures time and again, the world's leading power and verbal champion of free trade risks losing its credibility.

The Americans argue that their own protectionist measures are due to growing protectionism and subsidies in the supplier countries.

Though it is an old truism that attack is the best defence, America should beware of a retaliatory policy. This sort of thing tends to backfire. It can also easily cause a chain reaction.

America's subsidies argument does have some validity. It is quite true that Europe's steel industry has for some years been kept alive through subsidies; and it is therefore not surprising that the Americans took action against this unfair competition last year.

Even so, there is the controversial question as to how much of the problem is attributable to the inefficiency of America's steel industry and how much to imports.

There is clear evidence that Congress only gave in to protectionist pressure from industrial lobbyists because the congressmen have their sights levelled on the coming election.

The Americans cut a better figure in the dispute over farm products in which it is their avowed aim to counter Europe's export subsidies.

Though the Americans are far from innocent in subsidy matters, it was the European Community that got its farm export business off the ground through massive subsidies and thus managed to become the world's second largest exporter of these goods.

Formally, the EEC can fall back on the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which expressly permit such subsidies. But they are at odds with sound economic sense.

It makes no sense to produce goods for which there is no market at home and which can only be exported by subsidising them heavily.

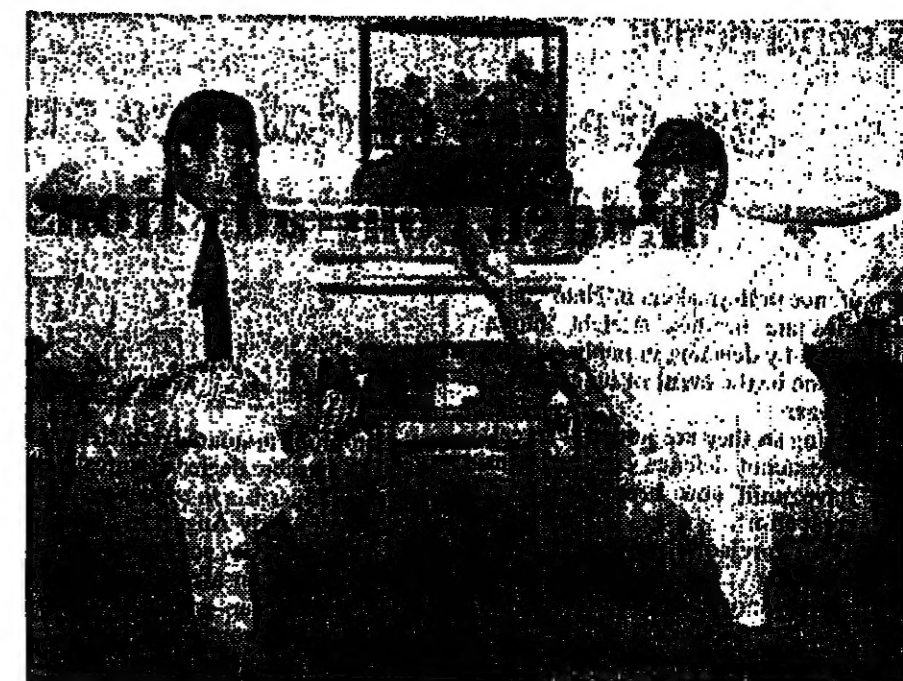
This leaves competitors no choice but to do the same, making the whole thing that much more costly for all concerned.

Nobody in the European Community is prepared to admit that GATT's approval of export subsidies was contingent on their eventual removal.

Unless Europeans mend their ways they could be faced with a real trade war with America — a war they have only raised as a spectre so far.

Heinz Stadtmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 August 1983)



The North Rhine-Westphalia premier, Johannes Rau (left) with the Chinese minister of commerce, Li Dongye. They talked about trade between the two nations. (Photo: dpa)

China gives a warning on financing of imports

China has threatened to cut back its orders for German goods unless Bonn improves its financing terms.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wei Yuming told North Rhine-Westphalia's Prime Minister Johannes Rau (SPD), who is visiting Peking, that Bonn should use its development aid budget to improve financing for Chinese imports from Germany.

Otherwise German business would "lose many orders." Other countries were eager to supply China.

This demand put a new accent on the question of how much of the problem is attributable to the inefficiency of America's steel industry and how much to imports.

There is clear evidence that Congress only gave in to protectionist pressure from industrial lobbyists because the congressmen have their sights levelled on the coming election.

The Americans cut a better figure in the dispute over farm products in which it is their avowed aim to counter Europe's export subsidies.

Though the Americans are far from innocent in subsidy matters, it was the European Community that got its farm export business off the ground through massive subsidies and thus managed to become the world's second largest exporter of these goods.

Formally, the EEC can fall back on the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which expressly permit such subsidies. But they are at odds with sound economic sense.

It makes no sense to produce goods for which there is no market at home and which can only be exported by subsidising them heavily.

This leaves competitors no choice but to do the same, making the whole thing that much more costly for all concerned.

Nobody in the European Community is prepared to admit that GATT's approval of export subsidies was contingent on their eventual removal.

Unless Europeans mend their ways they could be faced with a real trade war with America — a war they have only raised as a spectre so far.

Heinz Stadtmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 August 1983)

third day of Rau's visit to Peking. In previous talks, top Chinese government officials had only expressed the wish for a greater involvement of German companies in China's economic modernisation drive and for more West German exports to China. No strings were attached.

North Rhine-Westphalia's business representatives, who are accompanying Rau, are taking the threat very seriously.

Friedel Neuber, the chief executive of Westdeutsche Landbank, said that Wei Yuming's words were no empty talk. He said that German exporters will have to come up with new ideas on how to make the financing of German exports more competitive.

Kurt Spiller, chairman of Krupp Industrietechnik, warned against assuming that China was just bluffing. He said that countries like Japan, Italy and France have lately tried to meet China's demand on this point.

He also warned against underestimating the technical capabilities of Germany's competitors. Financing terms could therefore be decisive. He called on Bonn and the business community to ponder this issue.

Rau told journalists that he saw no possibility of direct Bonn credit subsidies for the China business considering present conditions.

But he did not discount the possibility of using development aid money. He said that this should be discussed in Bonn — especially in view of the fact that Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke (CDU) is due to visit Peking soon.

China's Mechanical Engineering Ministry is said to have asked Rau to send German experts to inspect eight to ten Chinese industrial complexes and make modernisation suggestions. He is also supposed to have said that China was considering buying second-hand German machinery.

The German delegation of 27 includes representatives of Schloemann-Siemag, Krupp, the Westdeutsche Landesbank and the Steinmüller energy company.

In the course of his one-week visit, Rau will also inspect the Wuhan steel mill which was erected with German help.

dpa/vwd

(Bremer Nachrichten, 23 August 1983)

Was ereignet sich in Deutschland?
Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands größte, überregionale Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung.

Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne?
Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-elle le monde?

Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotidien allemand indépendant, supra-régional et économique.

O que é que acontece na Alemanha?
Como vê a Alemanha o mundo?

As respostas a estas perguntas encontram-se no DIE WELT - o diário independente, nacional e económico da Alemanha.

What is happening in Germany?
How does Germany view the world?

You will find the answers to these questions in DIE WELT, Germany's independent national quality and economic daily newspaper.

Che cosa sta succedendo in Germania? Come vede la Germania il mondo?

Risposte a tali quesiti li trovate in DIE WELT, il quotidiano indipendente, economico della Germania, a livello nazionale.

¿Qué sucede en Alemania? ¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo?

Usted encontrará la contestación a estas preguntas en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, supra-regional y económico.

Axel Springer Verlag AG
DIE WELT
Postfach 30 58 30
D 2000 Hamburg 36



Handwritten text: dpa/vwd